THE TURTLE AND TRAVELLER, A DIALOGUE.

Traveller—
WHY with your wailings do these groves resound?
Turtle—
My mate, my *Turtle's* no where to be found.
Why through these solitudes choose you to roam?
Traveller—
Because my *Turtle's* to be found at home.

From a late London Paper.

AN IRISH LEGACY.

On the 1st inst. Lord Viscount O'Neil presented a petition to the House of Lords, Ireland, from the trustees of Mr. Hutchinson, of the Inner Temple, praying to have a bill for regulating the trusts reposed in them. The following singular circumstances were stated by the Lord Chancellor!

Mr. Hutchinson had bequeathed fifteen thousand pounds to purchase an estate, from the issue of which, his relations of every the most remote degree, were to have annuities; the lowest five, and the highest ten pounds. A Master in Chancery was authorised to call upon the claimants by a public advertisement, to produce their claims, which he did; and a northern attorney published, at the same time, an advertisement in a Belfast newspaper, offering, for a shilling each, to establish a right of inheritance.—The consequence was, that there were sixteen thousand claimants of five and ten pounds annual produce; and the Master in Chancery applied to the Lord Chancellor to make such a partition, which not being possible, he had recommended an application to the legislature. The principal object of the bill was to limit the right of inheritance to the fifth degree of affinity, which was the limitation of the canon law.

ANECDOTE.

A merchant of Liverpool, in the reign of James I. having a demand on the king of Spain, for some damages which he had sustained by one of the Spanish men of war; and not having any other means of procuring redress, according to the advice of his council, proceeded against his majesty in Westminster-Hall, where, for want of an appearance, the king was after some process outlawed; whereupon Gondomar, the Spanish ambassador immediately paid the money; the king, his master, having at that time several suits against the English merchants depending, he could not during the outlawry, proceed as plaintiff.

JAMAICA SPIRITS.

FOR Sale, by SAMUEL VERNON, jun. JAMAICA SPIRITS, of a superior Quality, by the Puncheon.

Newport, May 30. 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

A Large commodious HOUSE, in one of the pleasantest Situations in Newport.—It has lately been repaired, painted and papered, and is fit for a genteel Family. A large Garden, Store, Stabling, and many desirable Privileges and Conveniences appertain thereto.

Also, one Half of a large HOUSE to be Let, for the Summer Season—furnished or unfurnished.—Apply to the Printer.

Newport, May 30, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

Christo^{r} Champlin,

PETERSBURG clean HEMP,
Russia BAR IRON,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
White Russia SHEETING,
Hard SOAP, by the Box.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Cask—Malaga, and *St. Lucar* WINES by the Cask—RAISINS—CURRANTS—CHOCOLATE (Werth's, N° 2, warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a very good Quality—West-India RUM by the Hogshead—and CASSIA by the lb.

March 29, 1796.

Whereas, on the 21st of December last, at a Town Council of the Town of Middletown, the Subscriber was appointed Guardian of the Persons and Estates of JOHN SLOCUM and HANNAH SLOCUM, and received Letters of Guardianship accordingly; and whereas said Letters of Guardianship have never been legally repealed, or superceded: All Persons are hereby forbid transacting Business with any other, or acting as Guardian to either of said Persons, or their Estates, as they will answer therefor at their Peril.

JOHN SLOCUM.

Middletown, May 21, 1796.

ALL Persons who have Claims against the Estate of SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, late of Newport, Distiller, deceased, are requested to present the same; and all Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

RUTH WHITEHORNE, *Administratrix.*

Newport, May 5, 1796.

Thomas Green and Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED-MARKET,

HAVE JUST IMPORTED

A Neat and General ASSORTMENT of

Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Which will be Sold, on the most reasonable Terms, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

N B Good Brown, Striped, and White TOW-CLOTH and FLAX SEED, at a generous Price, will be taken in Pay, equal to Cash.

Newport, May 16 1796.

FOR SALE,

100 Barrels of prime PORK,

and a Quantity of the best Isle of May SALT.—Apply to

SIMEON MARTIN.

Newport, April 4 1796.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store, on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

A NEW Supply of French Brandy, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Port and Lisbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask. Sherry Ditto,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholesale and Retail—blue, cream colour'd, &c.
Tumblers, Wine-Glasses, and Decanters, by Wholesale and Retail,
Best of Sweet Oil, by the Case,
Hyson Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or single Pound,
Chocolate, by the Box—N° 1 and 2, warranted,
A few Barrels of Pitch,
Castile Soap, by the Box.

To be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt CALEB GARDNER'S *Wharf,*

ABOUT 3000 Wt. of excellent SHINGLES cheap for Cash.

COGGESHALL & BURDICK,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-Street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-said Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport April 11 1796.

THE Hon. Town-Council, of Portsmouth, having appointed us the Subscribers, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JACK WORDEN (an Indian) late of said Town, deceased, represented insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose, from the 11th Day of April, 1796—Notice is hereby given, that we will receive said Claims, at our respective Dwellings, in Portsmouth, any Time within the above-said Term.

JOHN SHEARMAN.
RICHARD SHEARMAN.

Those Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment, to LEMUEL BAILEY, of Tiverton, Administrator.

Newport, April 25 1796.

WE the Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Capt. THOMAS POTTER, late of said Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented Insolvent, do hereby call upon all Persons having any Demands against said Estate to bring in their Claims to either of us at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, being the Time allowed for that Purpose.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, } *Commissioners.*
JOHN FAXON, }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

ANN POTTER, *Administratrix.*

Newport, June 6 1796

WE the Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of WILLIAM JAMES MOWATT, late of said Newport, deceased, represented Insolvent, do hereby call upon all Persons having any Demands against said Estate to bring in their Claims to either of us at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, being the Time allowed for that Purpose.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, } *Commissioners.*
JOHN FAXON, }

Newport, June 6, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Russia SHEETING,
Old and New Sable IRON.
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW-GLASS, per Box.

Giles Hosier

Has now for Sale as usual,

Prime mild Stout,

By the Dozen, or Half Dozen—Twelve Shillings per Dozen.

By a smaller Quantity—Fifteen Pence, per Bottle.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

At his Store on Mr. NEWMAN'S *Wharf, and at his Ship at the Point near the Ferry Wharf,*

Jamaica Spirits, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
West-India and New England RUM by the Hogshead or Barrel,
GIN, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Case,
MOLASSES, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, just imported from India, in the Ship John Jay, by the Chest, Half Ditto, Quarter Ditto, or Dozen Pounds,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
FLOUR, SHIP and CABIN BREAD, by the Barrel, or larger Quantity.

HE has also to sell, on COMMISSION,
PITCH and TAR by the Barrel,
A BRIG, now on the Stocks of about 100 Tons Burthen, and may be launched at the shortest Notice.
An excellent Lot of Land on the Main Street, known by the Name of Emery's Corner, with a good Well of Water thereon, will be sold Cheap for the Cash.
Also a SLOOP, now on a Voyage to New York, about 40 Tons Burthen. She is newly and completely fitted for a Packet. Also sundry DWELLING-HOUSES, situated in different Parts of the Town.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, May 30, 1796.

The *YOUNG NIMROD,*

A dark bay, of Size, Blood, and Figure,

Will Cover at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON, of Middletown, at Five Dollars the Season, or Eight Dollars for an insured Colt.

Good Pasturing, for Mares, at 3s. per Week.

Newport, April 4 1796.

The high bred and noted HORSE,

PRESIDENT,

TO be let to Mares, the ensuing Season; and will stand at the Subscriber's Stable, from the First Day of May, till the Twentieth Day of September following,—at the moderate Price of Six Dollars the Season, and Four Dollars the single Leap, after which Three Dollars more to entitle them to the Season.

Good Pasturing for Mares, and good Attendance will be given by me. HENRY POTTER.

South Kingstown, 30th April, 1796.

PEDIGREE.

PRESIDENT is a beautiful dark Bay, about 15 Hands high, Seven Years old: Was sired by the noted full-blooded Horse BASHAW, out of the famous full-blooded imported Mare BLINK, which was as fine a Mare as ever was imported into New-York. BASHAW was out of a CUB Mare, got by WILDAIR, which Horse was imported into America by OLIVER DELANCY, Esq; of the State of New York, and re-exported to England to cover; where he afterwards covered Mares for Fifty Guineas the Season.—WILDAIR's Pedigree is very lengthy, and may be seen in the English Calendar.—PRESIDENT is a fleet Horse, and has run several Times with great Success at New York, Jamaica (Long-Island) and at Poughkeepsie. He will bear Examination, is a good Foal Getter, and his Colts are large, handsome, and elegant Movers.

JOHN MEWIH.

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1796. [N° 1783.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

The Hon. JABEZ BOWEN, Grand-Master.

THE Annual Meeting of the GRAND LODGE of the Moſt Ancient and Honourable Society of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS, of the State of Rhode Iſland and Providence Plantations, will be held at the State Houſe in Providence, on Friday the 24th Inſt. at 10 o'Clock, A. M. in order to tranſact the neceſſary Buſineſs, and to celebrate the Feaſt of ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST:—When and where the Officers and Members thereof, alſo the Maſter and Wardens of Lodges under its Juriſdiction, and every Brother within the State, are invited to attend.

By Order,
JOHN HANDY *Grand Secretary.*

June, 1796.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER
HAS FOR SALE,
Ten Bags of excellent Georgia COTTON,
Forty Barrels of ſuperfine, fine, and Rye FLOUR,
Twenty Barrels MIDDLINGS.

June 13, '96.

Eliza La Graize, whoſe maiden Name was JONES, eſcaped upwards of Two Years ſince, from the horrid Maſſacre at Cape-Francois, and wandering about, without the Means of reſtoring herſelf to her Friends, having been long in Queſt of her Uncle, Mr. JAMES JOHNSTONE, who, ſhe has Reaſon to ſuppoſe, has eſtabliſhed himſelf ſome where in America;—takes this Method of informing him, that ſhe is deſolate, and deſtitute, and of ſupplicating his Aſſiſtance and Direction. A Line, incloſed for her, by Poſt, or any other Way, to the Reverend JOHN MURRAY, Frankliu-Place, No. 5, Boſton, will come ſafe to Hand.

*** *The Printers throughout the Union are requeſted*, in the Name of Humanity, *to re publiſh this Advertiſement in their reſpective Papers*

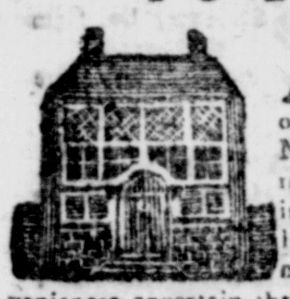
Boſton, June 9 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY
GODFREY WENWOOD,
Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel, or ſmaller Quantity,
Miſtick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen.
Alſo—MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, by Retail.

TO BE LET,
The Manſion-Houſe belonging to Mr. WILLIAM REDWOOD, ſituate on Eaſton's Point; alſo the Wharf, Stores, &c. Poſſeſſion to be given immediately. For Terms apply to
V. WIGHTMAN.

Newport, May 23, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,



A Large commodious HOUSE, in one of the pleaſanteſt Situations in Newport.—It has lately been repaired, painted and papered, and is fit for a genteel Family. A large Garden, Store, Stabling, and many deſirable Privileges and Conveniences appertain thereto.

Alſo, one Half of a large HOUSE to be Let, for the Summer Seaſon—furniſhed or unfurniſhed.—Apply to the Printer.

Newport, May 30, 1796.

ALL Perſons who have Claims againſt the Eſtate of SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, late of Newport, Diſtiller, deceaſed, are hereby notified to preſent the ſame; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to
RUTH WHITEHORNE, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, May 5, 1796.

THE Worſhipful Town Council of the Town of Newport, having appointed the Subſcribers Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of ELEAZER TREVETT, late of ſaid Newport, Cabinet Maker, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months longer from this Date being allowed for that Purpoſe. We hereby give Notice to all Perſons, having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit them to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within ſaid Time.

JOHN STEVENS, PERRY WEAVER, } *Commiſſioners.*

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

SARAH TREVETT, *Executrix*,
JOHN TREVETT, *Executor.*

Newport, June 6, 1796.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Caſk—Malaga, and *St. Lucar* WINES by the Caſk—RAISINS—CURRANTS—CHOCOLATE (Welſh's, N° 2, warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a very good Quality—Weſt-India RUM by the Hogſhead—and CASSIA by the lb.

March 29, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY
Chriſto^r. Champlin,

PETERSBURG clean HEMP,
Ruſſia BAR IRON,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
White Ruſſia SHEETING,
Hard SOAP, by the Box.

Thomas Green and Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED-MARKET,

HAVE JUST IMPORTED
A Neat and General ASSORTMENT of
Spring and Summer
GOODS,

Which will be Sold, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

N B Good Brown, Striped, and White TOW-CLOTH, and FLAX SEED, at a generous Price, will be taken in Pay, equal to Caſh.

Newport, May 16, 1796.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store, on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

A NEW Supply of French Brandy, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Port and Liſbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk. Sherry Ditto,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholeſale and Retail—blue, cream colour'd, &c.
Tumblers, Wine-Glaſſes, and Decanters, by Wholeſale and Retail,
Beſt of Sweet Oil, by the Caſe,
Hyſon Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or ſingle Pound,
Chocolate, by the Box—N° 1 and 2, warranted,
A few Barrels of Pitch,
Caſtile Soap, by the Box.

FOR SALE, BY
William & Thomas Handy,
At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,
Between Mr. Townſend's Coffee Houſe, and the General Treaſurer's Office,
Tallow-Candles and Soap,
Wholeſale and Retail,
Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Caſh, and the higheſt Price, conſtantly given for ASHES.

FOR SALE, BY
George Champlin,

CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Ruſſia SHEETING,
Old and New Sable IRON.
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW-GLASS, per Box.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY,

In the name of the French Republic,

A PROCLAMATION.

Leger Felicité Sonthanox, Julien Raimond, Marc Antoine Alexis Giraud, Pierre George Leblanc, and Philipe Roſe Roume, Comiſſaries delegated by the French government, to the Windward Iſlands.

To all the Citizens of the Colony, and to all thoſe who compoſe the Land and Sea Forces deſtined to its defence.

CITIZENS!

AFTER ſo many ſtorms and critical emergencies, inſeparable concomitants of a revolution, France enjoys at laſt a conſtitution worthy of a people who knew how to value liberty.

Already under a truly republican government, the French people begin to reſt from their long and arduous toil, and to enjoy the happy effects of the liberty which they have attained—already the government directs its ſolicitude towards thoſe objects which are to preſerve the rights and increaſe the happineſs of the people.

Firmly reſolved to cauſe the conſtitution to be executed, the executive directory is conſtantly employed in ſearching out means to have it eſtabliſhed in all the parts of the Republic.

That Conſtitution ſtates, article 156, "That the legiſlative body can authorize the directory to ſend into all the French colonies, as the emergencies of the caſe may require, one or more particular agents, whom it will appoint for a limited time."

Theſe agents are to exerciſe the ſame functions as the directory, and be under its orders.

The ſixth article of the conſtitution ſtates, "That the French Colonies are inſeparable parts of the Republic, and ſubmitted to the ſame conſtitutional law."

It is particularly for the execution of that article, that we have received from the government the honorable miſſion entruſted to us, and, at the ſame time, to let you know all the means you ought to employ to preſerve Liberty and Equality, which, are the fundamental laws of that conſtitution.

You will undoubtedly, believe your old and ſincere friends; undoubtedly, you will liſten to philanthropiſts, who have ſpontaneouſly devoted themſelves to almoſt certain death, in order to vindicate your rights. Bound by the ſame principles they propoſe to themſelves only one end—that of leading you to the true happineſs, in preſerving among you liberty and equality.

Citizens! Rally then at the voice of the delegates of the Republic, ſince it is in her name, and for your deareſt intereſts, that they are going to addreſs you.

The ancient government of the Colonies had diſtinguiſhed three different claſſes—the whites—the coloured people and the ſlaves. To thoſe different claſſes, now united and honoured with the name of French citizens, we are going to ſpeak alternately. We ſhall firſt addreſs that portion of the people of the colony, which has moſt ſuffered under the tyrannic order which has been aboliſhed, and we ſhall ſay to them—"By the republican conſtitution which the French nation has juſt adopted, you have recovered your primitive rights; but you muſt know the proper means to preſerve them undiſturbed, and to tranſmit them without interruption to your remoteſt poſterity. Thoſe ſhips, the warriors whom they bring to you——all thoſe formidable preparations are deſigned againſt the Engliſh who are the moſt cruel enemies of your liberty! They dare to indulge the hope of framing new chains for you. See thoſe blood thirſty tygers bending ſtill your brethern under their homicidal whips. Can you ſuffer any longer ſo diſmal an object; join the forces which France ſends to you, expel from the territory of the French Republic, thoſe tyrants of mankind; purſue them even to their haunts, and deſtroy even the laſt of them! What! Is it not incumbent upon you to revenge your brethren whom they keep fettered in the ſurrounding iſlands? Yes, citizens! every thing ought to impreſs you with an implacable hatred for thoſe tyrants, whoſe moſt lucrative trade is of reducing you to ſlavery, to miſery and death. What can withhold your revenge! Ruſh on that impious race; make it diſappear from that ſacred ſpot, which, too long, has been the threatre of its crimes and depredations.

The Republic has not only provided you with means to deſtroy your moſt cruel enemies, but has further teſtified her parental ſolicitude, in indicating and facilitating to you ſuch means as can only conſolidate your re-conquered liberty.

Theſe means, citizens, you ſhall find in labor and inſtruction, and in the practice of moral and civil virtues.

Labor and inſtruction, citizens, are neceſſary to the preſervation of the people, and the conſtitution impoſes them as a duty upon all citizens.

The fifteenth article of the ſecond title, contains theſe words: "Young men cannot be inſcribed in the civic regiſter, if they do not prove that they can read, write, and follow a mechanical branch of buſineſs." That clauſe, citizens, can and ought to take place only agreeably to the Conſtitution, after the firſt day of the twelfth year of the Republic.

"The manuel operations of agriculture belongs to the mechanical arts."

Yes; labor, and agriculture particularly, is abſolutely neceſſary to him who wiſhes to preſerve his right, and enjoy his liberty. Through labour we procure the things neceſſary to our exiſtence and enjoyments; through labor only, we can preſerve our liberty. Woe to the

In Matthew Beaver

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1796. [N° 1783.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

The Hon. JABEZ BOWEN, Grand-Master.

THE Annual Meeting of the GRAND LODGE of the Most Ancient and Honourable Society of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS, of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, will be held at the State House in Providence, on Friday the 24th Inst. at 10 o'Clock, A. M. in order to transact the neceſſary Buſineſs, and to celebrate the Feaſt of ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST:—When and where the Officers and Members thereof, alſo the Maſter and Wardens of Lodges under its Juriſdiction, and every Brother within the State, are invited to attend.

By Order

JOB HANDY, *Grand Secretary.*

June, 1796.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER

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Ten Bags of excellent Georgia COTTON.

Forty Barrels of ſuperfine, fine, and Rye FLOUR,

Twenty Barrels MIDDLINGS.

June 13 '96.

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*** *The Printers in this State are requeſted to* inſert this Advertiſement *in their reſpective Papers.*

Boſton, June 9 1796

TO BE SOLD, BY

GILBERT WENWOOD,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel, or for Exportation.

Mallick and Philadelphia TILES, by the Dozen.

Alſo—MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, by Barrel.

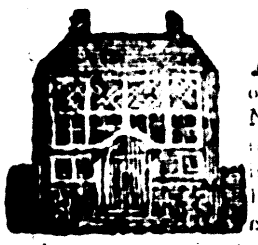
TO BE LET,

The Manſion-Houſe belonging to Mr. WILLIAM REDWOOD, ſituate on Eaſton's Point; alſo the Wharf, Stores, &c. Poſſeſſion to be given immediately. For Terms apply to

V. WIGHTMAN.

Newport, May 23 1796.

TO BE SOLD,



A Large commodious HOUSE, in one of the pleaſanteſt Situations in Newport.—It has lately been repaired, painted and papered, and is fit for a genteel Family. A large Garden, Store, Stabling, and many deſirable Privileges and Conveniences appertain thereto.

Alſo, one Half of a large HOUSE to be Let, for the Summer Seaſon—furniſhed or unfurniſhed—Apply to the Printer.

Newport, May 30, 1796.

ALL Perſons who have Claims againſt the Eſtate of SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, late of Newport, Diſtiller, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to preſent the ſame; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to

RUTH WHITEHORNE, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, May 5, 1796.

THE Worſhipful Town Council of the Town of Newport, having appointed the Subſcribers Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of ELEAZER TREVETT, late of ſaid Newport, Cabinet Maker, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months longer from this Date being allowed for that Purpoſe. We hereby give Notice to all Perſons, having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit them to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within ſaid Time.

JOHN STEVENS,
HENRY WEAVER, } *Commiſſioners.*

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

SARAH TREVETT, *Executrix,*
JOHN TREVETT, *Executor.*

Newport, June 6, 1796.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

VERY excellent French BRANDY, by the Pipe, or Quarter-Caſk—Malaga, and *St. Lucar* WINES by the Caſk—RAISINS—CURRANTS—CHOCOLATE (Walſh's, N° 2. warranted)—PEPPER and PIMENTO by the Bag—A few Barrels COFFEE, of a very good Quality—Weſt India RUM by the Hogſhead—and CASSIA by

New-York 20, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

Chriſto[r] Champlin,

PETERSBURG clean HEMP,
Ruſſia BAR IRON,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
White Ruſſia SHEETING,
Hard SOAP, by the Box.

Thomas Green and Son,

At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED-MARKET,

HAVE JUST IMPORTED

A Neat and General ASSORTMENT of

Spring and Summer

GOODS;

Which will be Sold, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

N B Good Brown, Striped, and White TOW-CLOTH and FLAX SEED, at a generous Price, will be taken in Pay, equal to Caſh.

Newport May 16 1796.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store, on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

A NEW Supply of French Brandy, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Half Barrel,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Port and Liſbon Wine by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk. Sherry Ditto,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholeſale and Retail—blue, cream colour'd, &c.
Tumblers, Wine-Glaſſes, and Decanters, by Wholeſale and Retail,
Baſt of Sweet Oil, by the Caſe,
Hyſon Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or ſingle Pound,
Chocolate, by the Box—N° 1 and 2, warranted,
A few Barrels of Pitch,
Caſtile Soap, by the Box.

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-ſtreet,

Between Mr. Townſend's Coffee Houſe, and the General Treaſurer's Office,

Tallow-Candles and Soap,

Wholeſale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States

Caſh, and the higheſt Price, conſtantly given for ASHES.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Ruſſia SHEETING,
Old and New Sable IRON.
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 WINDOW-GLASS, per Box.

LIBERTY, EQUALITY,

In the name of the French Republic,

A PROCLAMATION.

Leger Felicité Sonthonax, Julien Raimond, Marc Antoine Alexis Giraud, Pierre George Leblanc, and Philippe Roſe Roume, Commiſſioners delegated by the French government, to the Windward Iſlands.

To all the Citizens of the Colony, and to all thoſe who compoſe the Land and Sea Forces deſtined to its defence.

CITIZENS!

AFTER ſo many formidable and ſtriking emergencies, inſeparable concomitants of a revolution, France enjoys at laſt a conſtitution worthy of a people who knew how to value liberty.

Already under a truly republican government, the French people begin to reſt from their long and arduous toil, and to enjoy the happy effects of the liberty which they have attained—already the government directs its ſolicitude towards thoſe objects which are to preſerve the rights and increaſe the happineſs of the people.

Firmly reſolved to cauſe the conſtitution to be executed, the executive directory is conſtantly employed in ſearching out means to have it eſtabliſhed in all the parts of the Republic.

That Conſtitution ſtates, article 256. "That the legiſlative body can authoriſe the directory to ſend into all the French colonies, as the emergencies of the caſe may require, one or more particular agents, whom it will appoint for a limited time."

Theſe agents are to exerciſe the ſame functions as the directory, and be under its orders.

The ſixth article of the conſtitution ſtates, "That the French Colonies are inſeparable parts of the Republic, and ſubmitted to the ſame conſtitutional law."

It is particularly for the execution of that article, that we have received from the government the honorable miſſion entruſted to us, and, at the ſame time, to let you know all the means you ought to employ to preſerve Liberty and Equality, which, are the fundamental laws of that conſtitution.

You will undoubtedly, believe your old and ſincere friends; undoubtedly, you will liſten to philanthropiſts, who have ſpontaneouſly devoted themſelves to almoſt certain death, in order to vindicate your rights. Bound by the ſame principles they propoſe to themſelves only one end—that of leading you to the true happineſs, in preſerving among you liberty and equality.

Citizens! Rally then at the voice of the delegates of the Republic, ſince it is in her name, and for your deareſt intereſts, that they are going to addreſs you.

The ancient government of the Colonies had diſtinguiſhed three different claſſes—the whites—the coloured people and the ſlaves. To theſe different claſſes, now united and honoured with the name of French citizens, we are going to ſpeak alternately. We ſhall firſt addreſs that portion of the people of the colony, which has moſt ſuffered under the tyrannic order which has been abliſhed, and we ſhall ſay to them—"By the republican conſtitution which the French nation has juſt adopted, you have recovered your primitive rights; but you muſt know the proper means to preſerve them undiſturbed, and to tranſmit them without interruption to your remoteſt poſterity. Theſe ſhips, the warriors whom they bring to you—all theſe formidable preparations are deſigned againſt the Engliſh who are the moſt cruel enemies of your liberty! They dare to indulge the hope of framing new chains for you. See thoſe blood thirſty tygers bearing fire in your brethren under their homicidal whips. Can you ſuffer any longer ſo diſmal an object; join the forces which France ſends to you, expel from the territory of the French Republic, theſe tyrants of mankind; purſue them even to their haunts, and deſtroy even the laſt of them! What! Is it not incumbent upon you to revenge your brethren whom they keep fettered in the ſurrounding iſlands? Yes, citizens! every thing ought to impreſs you with an implacable hatred for theſe tyrants, whoſe moſt lucrative trade it is of reducing you to ſlavery, to miſery and death. What can withhold your revenge! Ruſh on that impious race; make it diſappear from that ſacred ſpot, which, too long, has been the theatre of its crimes and depredations.

The Republic has not only provided you with means to deſtroy your moſt cruel enemies, but has further teſtified her parental ſolicitude, in indicating and facilitating to you ſuch means as can only conſolidate your re-conquered liberty.

Theſe means, citizens, you ſhall find in labor and inſtruction, and in the practice of moral and civil virtues.

Labor and inſtruction, citizens, are neceſſary to the preſervation of the people, and the conſtitution impoſes them as a duty upon all citizens.

The fifteenth article of the ſecond title, contains theſe words: "Young men cannot be inſcribed in the civic regiſter, if they do not prove that they can read, write, and follow a mechanical branch of buſineſs." That clauſe, citizens, can and ought to take place only agreeably to the Conſtitution, after the firſt day of the twelfth year of the Republic.

"The manuel operations of agriculture belongs to the mechanical arts."

Yes; labor, and agriculture particularly, is abſolutely neceſſary to him who wiſhes to preſerve his right, and enjoy his liberty. Through labour we procure the things neceſſary to our exiſtence and enjoyments; through labor only, we can preſerve our liberty. Woe to the

people who neglect labor; such people cannot fail becoming slaves to an active nation. Never forget, that the English your neighbours, are very active, and that they may rivet your chains once more, should you ever forsake labor. Ah! has not a dreadful and too long experience taught you that truth? Had your ancestors, the inhabitants of Africa, devoted themselves to the culture of their fruitful land, they most assuredly would not have debased themselves by reciprocal bloody wars, of which greedy Europeans have availed themselves to reduce them to the most intolerable and degrading slavery. What remains for you to do, in order to avoid all the misfortunes, which are inseparable concomitants of idleness? Nothing but to devote yourselves to the culture of the rich productions of the colony you inhabit! Many of you have been to France; they will tell you, that the people are there constantly employed at useful labors, and agriculture in particular. Imitate that active people who adopt you as their brethern, and you will establish, by that means, a trade of exchange with them, which will cement and strengthen your brotherly relations.

Instruction is as useful to you as labor; by it you will transmit your rights to your children; by it you will learn how to fulfil the duties of good citizens; finally, by instruction you will attain that degree of morality which distinguishes the civilized from the preverse citizen.

The government will omit nothing to attain an object so interesting and so worthy of its solicitude. Public schools will be established throughout all the colonies; your children shall therefore receive instruction, imbibe a taste for labor and morals, which are to accomplish their full regeneration. The republic will extend farther her cares for your children; for she wishes that a certain number of those who shall have produced a greater disposition and zeal for instruction, be sent to France, with the consent of their parents, there to study in a more perfect degree those sciences or arts to which they may have shewn a more decided inclination.

The same resources are likewise offered to the children of the whites and of the colored people; for the primary schools, which will be established, will be open to all individuals born in the colony of whatever color they may be. ALL MEN ARE EQUAL IN RIGHTS.

An irreproachable probity is considered by the Constitution as so useful to citizens, that when they are punished by law, they lose for a while their political rights. It is therefore necessary that the man who wishes to preserve his liberty without interruption, should, to labour and instruction, add morals, which are absolutely necessary to the preservation of a social state. From what you have just now read, you will no more doubt of the intention of the Government to maintain you in the inalianable rights of your liberty.

To you citizens, whom a barbarous custom had made formerly proprietors of slaves, we shall observe, that in consequence only of the most strange subversion of what is known under the name of justice and humanity, the most sacred rights of man had been forsaken in the former order of things,—which allowed men to be reduced to the most insufferable and abject slavery; we shall tell you that a state so contrary to nature, though apparently favourable to your interests, was of too violent a nature to last long. How could the master shake off the thought of the dangers with which he was incessantly threatened? Does not the experience of ages and nations, transmitted by history, inform us, that tyranny has always fallen a victim to its own crimes. Undoubtedly six hundred thousand slaves, unjustly and cruelly tortured, in almost every instant of their lives, could not afford a great degree of security to the small number of their masters. Surrounded with foes, tormented with mistrust and fear, what could be the enjoyment of masters? They were most assuredly disturbed by the most cruel enormities. Add to this the continual fear they laboured under to see themselves utterly ruined by that mortality which is the inevitable consequence of the manner in which the blacks were treated in the colonies.

Instead of that violent state in which lingered the late proprietors of slaves, liberty and equality which flow from the Constitution, offer to them nothing but true enjoyments, and perfect security to their lives and fortunes. Surrounded with free and peaceable husbandmen, who will cultivate the lands for a just salary, the owner will dread no more the fury of the revolted slave; he will live among those men as among his own children; he will assist their activity with his knowledge. Their posterity will no more decline, but rather increase in proportion to the fostering cares paid to them; and that increase of population, as it will give more hands to agriculture, will improve more and more the estate of the owner, and procure him enjoyments more sweet, and gratifications more real, as they will not be acquired at the expence of the happiness as they will not be the shameful price of the tears and the blood of their equals. As, by the new system, the proprietors of lands will dread no more those sudden changes of fortune, he will be able to increase still more his enjoyments, and give a greater salubrity to his possessions, by those rural ornaments which have made France so delicious a spot. The land-holders in the colonies will also enjoy all that advantage over the inhabitants of France, which are to be derived from a beautiful climate, and the high price of the natural productions of the country.

The Republic, therefore, has a right to expect that the misfortunes which have attended the revolution, will have the happy effect of making the planters wiser than they were; the republic has a right to expect, that, recovered from their errors occasioned by a long habit they will resume principles of eternal justice; that, influenced by the love of their country they will concur with all their might in the restoration of the order and prosperity of the colony, and that they will assist, with as much eagerness as zeal, the wise and humane views of the government.

In addressing those formerly distinguished by whites and people of colour without possessions, we would say to them, that in a free state, all hands ought to be employed, that every one ought to make a choice of a kind of labor which, in concurring to the general welfare, would procure to the labourer not only existence, but the conveniencies of life; that the colonial system being altered, they must no more establish their hopes of fortune on Slavery, for it is forever abolished on the whole territory of France. Let every one therefore make the best of his industry, devote himself to agriculture. Let not any ill-founded shame keep him in inactivity, which is as dangerous to himself as it is to the common weal. Let him be convinced, that no occupation debases man; let him know, that with the wisest people of antiquity, agriculture was considered as the first of all occupations. Let them therefore renounce that state of vagrancy which the laws of the Republic will punish.

In fine, we would repeat to them, that as all the inhabitants of the colony, from this instant, will form but one class, every citizen will have the same rights, and enjoy the same advantages; and that the Republic establishes no other distinctions among men than those of virtue and vice, of talents and ignorance.

In the name of the republic—in the name of humanity—in the name of the sacred love of country, we invite all citizens to concur with us in the restoration of order and agriculture. We invite them to forget their respective wrongs and quarrels; to make it now their sole business to expel the enemies of the republic, from the territory they have invaded, and then to repair the evils and devastation which have been occasioned by hatred, passion and civil war.

Constituted authorities will be established throughout the whole colony, agreeably to the constitution; every thing will be disposed to promote the good of the people:—We invite them, therefore, to inform us of all reclamations they have to make, and the means of improvement which they may think most likely to contribute to the public happiness. They will find, in the delegates of the republic, the greatest eagerness to favour their efforts, and to adopt, with unbounded zeal, whatever may increase the safety and prosperity of the colony.

This proclamation is to be printed, published and posted up, wherever it will be necessary, inscribed in the registers of administrative and judiciary bodies; sent to the major generals, the commanders of camps and posts, and the commanders of the ships of the republic.

Done at the Cape, the 25th Floreal, (May 15) the fourth year of the French Republic, one and indivisible,

The President of the Commission,
SONTHONAX.

The general Secretary.
PASCAL.

European Intelligence,

BY THE LAST ARRIVALS,

BASTIA, March 6.

The King of England and the Dey of Algiers have concluded a Treaty, in which are the following arrangements. The Algerines may carry their prizes into Corsica, and sell them publicly. Every month a packet shall carry letters from and to Corsica to and from Algiers. The English shall take nothing which they find on board the Algerine Vessels, and if any difficulty should arise the Dey shall decide upon it. The Dey grants liberty to all slaves born in Corsica, and permits the Corsicans to fish for coral upon the coasts of Barbary.—Since these arrangements, the Dey has received of the Viceroy, Elliot, more than 200,000 piastres for an Algerine vessel laden with grain. The English Court has sent to the Dey, a ship of 18 guns, copper bottomed, and since the conclusion of the Treaty, has made rich presents to the Algerine ministers. The Dey has given to the secretary, who negociated the Treaty, a rich sabre as a precious mark of esteem.

HAGUE, April 12.

The efforts for completely manning the grand fleet go on without interruption. Several societies have agreed together, to promote by every means in their power the recruiting the naval forces, and money is collected in Amsterdam for increasing the bounties to the sailors. The grand fleet composed of 23 ships of the line and eighteen frigates, will be ready for sea before the end of this month.—The Dutch have never feared the English on equal ground, and next summer will shew, whether the modern Batavians possess yet the spirit of Tromp and de Ruyter.

One of the members of the marine committee has been charged to expedite the letters of marque against England.

April 16. The French minister has requested the Convention to send commissaries to Paris in order to concert with the French government the operations of war.

LONDON, April 21.

The remains of the 13th or first Somerset regiment of foot consisting of only 38 men, and three commissioned officers, under the command of Capt. Laurie, from Jamaica, who were long in actual service in St. Domingo, arrived at Bath, to be recruited.

This veteran corps embarked for the West Indies about seven years since, 800 strong, and completely appointed. The mortality which has thus thinned their ranks is attributed by the men to the climate, more fatal than the sword of the enemy! and the long want of reinforcements in the islands to relieve them in the hard duty they had to encounter.

April 22. A letter was received at the Admiralty on Wednesday night from the first Lieutenant of the Diamond frigate, off the coast of France, containing an account of the capture of that gallant officer, Sir Sydney Smith.

The following particulars are extracted from a private letter received from an officer on board the Diamond frigate, which Sir S. Smith commanded, which is arrived off Brighton.

"On the 18th inst. in the afternoon, Sir Sydney Smith ordered five boats belonging to the ships of his squadron to be manned, and he himself embarked on board one of them, to reconnoitre the harbour of Havre de Grace, and to obtain certain information which he wanted to procure. In this service, after a smart engagement, he captured a French lugger of 8 guns, on board of which Sir Sidney Smith went. It falling a calm soon after, and a flood tide, Sir Sidney could not get out to sea; and accordingly dropped anchor in Havre Roads. After dark, one of the French prisoners took an opportunity to cut the cable of the lugger, on which she drifted up the harbour, into the mouth of the river of Seine. On the morning of the 19th the lugger was attacked by a French brig of 14 guns, and five gun boats, which the governor had sent out. An engagement of 40 minutes ensued, when Sir Sydney Smith was obliged to strike to this superior force. Himself, his officers and men, to the number of 32, were sent on shore at Havre.

"The officers on board the Diamond frigate, on hearing of the capture of Sir Sydney Smith, sent a flag of truce into Havre, to inquire whether he was wounded; hoping he would be treated kindly. To this the Governor of Havre, returned for answer, that Sir Sydney was well, and would be treated with humanity.

"We are happy to add, that only four British seamen were killed, and one officer and six seamen slightly wounded.

"The seamen were immediately thrown into prison on their landing; and Sir Sydney underwent a long examination before the French Commandant, after which he was ordered to be conveyed under a strong escort to Paris."

BRIDGETOWN, *(Barbados)* May 21.

An advice boat arrived yesterday evening from St. Lucia and brings accounts down to the 18th inst. but which do not afford any prospect of a speedy decision, although ultimely the most decisive success is likely to ensue from the steady perseverance and bravery of our arms.

On the 16th at ten o'clock in the morning, all the British batteries (about thirteen in number) were opened on the different posts of the enemy, and a continued fire of 300 shots and shells an hour, kept up until Tuesday night when a detachment of 800 men, under Lt. Colonel Mc Donald attemped the Vigie by storm, but were repulsed with some loss, owing principally to the separation of the party from their guide's being killed at the onset, and an indiscreet fire from an advanced detachment, which apprised the enemy of the design. On the same night the town of the Carenage was set fire to and was still burning when the above vessel left it, at which time about two thirds was consumed.

Although no visible impression has yet appeared from our fire on the Morne, yet it being an open fortification without eaferments rendered strong more from its eminence than fortified state, there can be no doubt of considerable slaughter being made among the enemy who are completely hemmed up within its narrow limits, and cut off from all communication with the interior of the country, so that not the least supply can reach them.

The Vigie had been twice, previous to the above night, silenced but afterwards renewed its annoyance to our works which made it necessary to destroy it altogether, for which purpose the attack was then made, but not succeeding was to be renewed with an additional force and co-operation by sea the following night.

CHARLESTON, May 31.

The outward cargo of the Columbus consisted entirely of prize Cocoa, purchased at the sale of the cargo, of the ship Sacra Familia, which cost the American shippers about 60,000 dollars; this reshipped, sold at St. Andero, the port of the destination of the Columbus, at a clear profit of 100 per cent. Captain Lathrop then sailed for Cadiz, in order to purchase a cargo of Brandy; but instead of being supplied by the merchant, to whom the outward cargo had been consigned with the means, he was informed, that the money in his hands had been attached by the government, the cargo being Spanish property, was no prize to the French nation, and therefore could not possibly be transferred by their sale.

We are informed that the captain of the Spanish ship Sacra Familia, went as passenger in the Columbus to St. Andero, and upon a claim being made upon the insurers of the ship and cargo, by the owners, they appealed to the government, which immediately attached the property.

June 1.

The Julia made a remarkable quick passage from Surinam, only 21 days, and would probably have a shorter, but for detention by British armed vessels.

Mr. Wright, of the house of Crocher, Hichborn and Wright, came passenger in the Julia.

Mr. Wright confirms the account of the arrival of a Dutch squadron (but not at Surinam, or commanded by rear admiral Barney) at Cayennes commanded by admiral Bracket, it consisted of 5 sail of the line and 3 frigates with troops; part of the force was destined for St. Eustatia and Curricoa the remainder were expected hourly at Surinam.

This information may be relied on as Mr. Wright had it from the Governor of Surinam the day he sailed, and the govenor had received it officially.

An attack on Surinam was expected from the British, but not feared as they were prepared to debit assailants with it.

Rice sold at 7 dollars per cwt. at Surinam, but from its scarcity, it will certainly rise.

There was no want of provisions, or did what was there command a very high price.

QUEBEC, April 25.

A bill to enable his Excellency the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council to make temporary regulations of commerce, for the purpose of carrying the Treaty of Amity between Great-Britain and the United States into immediate effect, has passed the Legislative Council and Assembly, and waits the Royal assent.

Wednesday, 27th April, Messages were received from the Legislative Council, intimating their concurrence to the Consolidation and Alien Bill, and that they had also agreed to the bill for making temporary provision for the regulation of commerce between this province and the United States of America.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.

CAUTION

To Merchants and other Citizens of the United States.

The advices received by Captain O'Brien, from Colonel Humphreys at Lisbon, shew that the temporary obstacles to a fulfilment of the stipulations on the part of the United States with the Dey and Regency of Algiers, are not yet removed. The treaty itself being put in jeopardy by these unexpected delays, the safety of American vessels entering the Mediterranean has become extremely precarious. It should also be remembered, that no treaty has ever yet been made between the United States and the government of Tripoli and Tunis, Merchants and other citizens of the United States will hence see the hazard to which they will expose their property and the liberty of their fellow-citizens, by engaging in the present state of things in commerce within the Straits of Gibraltar.

Department of State. *Timothy Pickering,*
June 8, 1796. *Secretary of State.*

June 13.

The new copper bottomed ship Mount Vernon, belong-

people who neglect labor; such people cannot fail becoming slaves to an active nation. Never forget, that the English your neighbours, are very active, and that they may rivet your chains once more, should you ever forsake labor. Ah! has not a dreadful and too long experience taught you that truth? Had your ancestors, the inhabitants of Africa, devoted themselves to the culture of their fruitful land, they most assuredly would not have debased themselves by reciprocal bloody wars, of which greedy Europeans have availed themselves to reduce them to the most intolerable and degrading slavery. What remains for you to do, in order to avoid all the misfortunes, which are inseparable concomitants of idleness? Nothing but to devote yourselves to the culture of the rich productions of the colony you inhabit. Many of you have been to France; they will tell you, that the people are there constantly employed at useful labors, and agriculture in particular. Imitate that active people who adopt you as their brethern, and you will establish, by that means, a trade of exchange with them, which will cement and strengthen your brother'y relations.

Instruction is as useful to you as labor; by it you will transmit your rights to your children; by it you will learn how to fulfil the duties of good citizens; finally, by instruction you will attain that degree of morality which distinguishes the civilized from the preverse citizen.

The government will omit nothing to attain an object so interesting and so worthy of its solicitude. Public schools will be established throughout all the colonies; your children shall therefore receive instruction, imbibe a taste for labor and morals, which are to accomplish their full regeneration. The republic will extend further her cares for your children; for the wishes that a certain number of those who shall have produced a greater disposition and zeal for instruction, be sent to France, with the consent of their parents, there to study in a more perfect degree those sciences or arts to which they may have shewn a more decided inclination.

The same resources are likewise offered to the children of the whites and of the colored people; for the primary schools, which will be established, will be open to all individuals born in the colony of whatever color they may be. ALL MEN ARE EQUAL IN RIGHTS.

An irreproachable probity is considered by the Constitution so useful to citizens, that when they are punished by law, they lose for a while their political rights. It is therefore necessary that the man who wishes to preserve his liberty without interruption, should, to labour and instruction, add morals, which are absolutely necessary to the preservation of a social state. From what you have just now read, you will no more doubt of the intention of the Government to maintain you in the inalienable rights of your liberty.

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Instead of that violent state in which lingered the late proprietors of slaves, liberty and equality which flow from the Constitution, offer to them nothing but true enjoyments, and perfect security to their lives and fortunes. Surrounded with free and peaceable husbandmen, who will cultivate the lands for a just salary, the owner will dread no more the fury of the revolted slave; he will live among those men as among his own children; he will assist their activity with his knowledge. Their posterity will no more decline, but rather increase in proportion to the fostering cares paid to them; and that increase of population, as it will give more hands to agriculture, will improve more and more the estate of the owner, and procure him enjoyments more sweet, and gratifications more real, as they will not be acquired at the expence of the happiness as they will not be the shameful price of the tears and the blood of their equals. As, by the new system, the proprietors of lands will dread no more those sudden changes of fortune, he will be able to increase still more his enjoyments, and give a greater salubrity to his possessions, by those rural ornaments which have made France so delicious a spot. The landholders in the colonies will also enjoy all that advantage over the inhabitants of France, which are to be derived from a beautiful climate, and the high price of the natural productions of the country.

The Republic, therefore, has a right to expect that the misfortunes which have attended the revolution, will have the happy effect of making the planters wiser than they were; the republic has a right to expect, that, recovered from their errors occasioned by a long habit they will resume principles of eternal justice; that, influenced by the love of their country they will concur with all their might in the restoration of the order and prosperity of the colony, and that they will assist, with as much eagerness as zeal, the wise and humane views of the government.

In addressing those formerly distinguished by whites and people of colour without possessions, we would say to them, that in a free state, all hands ought to be employed, that every one ought to make a choice of a kind of labor which, in concurring to the general welfare, would procure to the labourer not only existence, but the conveniencies of life; that the colonial system being altered, they must no more establish their hopes of fortune on Slavery, for it is forever abolished on the whole territory of France. Let every one therefore make the best of his industry, devote himself to agriculture. Let not any ill-founded shame keep him in inactivity, which is as dangerous to himself as it is to the common weal. Let him be convinced, that no occupation debases man; let him know, that with the wisest people of antiquity, agriculture was considered as the first of all occupations. Let them therefore renounce that state of vagrancy which the laws of the Republic will punish.

In fine, we would repeat to them, that as all the inhabitants of the colony, from this instant, will form but one class, every citizen will have the same rights, and enjoy the same advantages; and that the Republic establishes no other distinctions among men than those of virtue and vice, of talents and ignorance.

In the name of the republic—in the name of humanity—in the name of the sacred love of country, we invite all citizens to concur with us in the restoration of order and agriculture. We invite them to forget their respective wrongs and quarrels; to make it now their sole business to expel the enemies of the republic, from the territory they have invaded, and then to repair the evils and devastation which have been occasioned by hatred, passion and civil war.

Constituted authorities will be established throughout the whole colony, agreeably to the constitution; every thing will be disposed to promote the good of the people:—We invite them, therefore, to inform us of all reclamations they have to make, and the means of improvement which they may think most likely to contribute to the public happiness. They will find, in the delegates of the republic, the greatest eagerness to favour their efforts, and to adopt, with unbounded zeal, whatever may increase the safety and prosperity of the colony.

This proclamation is to be printed, published and posted up, wherever it will be necessary, inscribed in the registers of administrative and judiciary bodies; sent to the major generals, the commanders of camps and posts, and the commanders of the ships of the republic.

Done at the Cape, the 25th Floreal, (May 13) the fourth year of the French Republic, one and indivisible,

The President of the Commission,
SONTHONAX.
The general Secretary,
PASCAL.

European Intelligence,

BY THE LAST ARRIVALS,

BASTIA, March 6.

The King of England and the Dey of Algiers have concluded a Treaty, in which are the following arrangements. The Algerines may carry their prizes into Corsica, and sell them publicly. Every month a packet shall carry letters from and to Corsica to and from Algiers. The English shall take nothing which they find on board the Algerine Vessels, and if any difficulty should arise the Dey shall decide upon it. The Dey grants liberty to all slaves born in Corsica, and permits the Corsicans to fish for coral upon the coasts of Barbary.—Since these arrangements, the Dey has received of the Viceroy, Elliot, more than 200,000 piastres for an Algerine vessel laden with grain. The English Court has sent to the Dey, a ship of 28 guns, copper bottomed, and since the conclusion of the Treaty, has made rich presents to the Algerine ministers. The Dey has given to the secretary, who negociated the Treaty, a rich sabre as a precious mark of esteem.

HAGUE, April 12.

The efforts for completely manning the grand fleet go on without interruption. Several societies have agreed together, to promote by every means in their power the recruiting the naval forces, and money is collected in Amsterdam for increasing the bounties to the sailors. The grand fleet composed of 23 ships of the line and eighteen frigates, will be ready to sail before the end of this month.—The Dutch have never feared the English on equal ground, and next summer will shew, whether the modern Batavians possess yet the spirit of Tromp and de Ruyter.

One of the members of the marine committee has been charged to expedite the letters of marque against England.

April 16. The French minister has requested the Convention to send commissaries to Paris in order to concert with the French government the operations of war.

LONDON, April 21.

The remains of the 13th or first Somerset regiment of foot consisting of only 38 men, and three commissioned officers, under the command of Capt. Laurie, from Jamaica, who were long in actual service in St. Domingo, arrived at Bath, to be received.

This veteran corps embarked for the West Indies about seven years since, 800 strong, and completely appointed. The mortality which has thus thinned their ranks is attributed by the men to the climate, more fatal than the sword of the enemy! and the long want of reinforcements in the islands to relieve them in the hard duty they had to encounter.

April 22. A letter was received at the Admiralty on Wednesday night from the first Lieutenant of the Diamond frigate, off the coast of France, containing an account of the capture of that gallant officer, Sir Sydney Smith.

The following particulars are extracted from a private letter received from an officer on board the Diamond frigate, which Sir S. Smith commanded, which is arrived off Brighton.

"On the 18th inst. in the afternoon, Sir Sydney Smith ordered five boats belonging to the ships of his squadron to be manned, and he himself embarked on board one of them, to reconnoitre the harbour of Havre de Grace, and to obtain certain information which he wanted to procure. In this service, after a smart engagement, he captured a French lugger of 8 guns, on board of which Sir Sidney Smith went. It falling a calm soon after, and a flood tide, Sir Sidney could not get out to sea; and accordingly dropped anchor in Havre Roads. After dark, one of the French prisoners took an opportunity to cut the cable of the lugger, on which she drifted up the harbour, into the mouth of the river of Seine. On the morning of the 19th the lugger was attacked by a French brig of 14 guns, and five gun boats, which the governor had sent out. An engagement of 40 minutes ensued, when Sir Sydney Smith was obliged to strike to this superior force. Himself, his officers and men, to the number of 32, were sent on shore at Havre.

"The officers on board the Diamond frigate, on hearing of the capture of Sir Sydney Smith, sent a flag of truce into Havre, to inquire whether he was wounded; hoping he would be treated kindly. To this the Governor of Havre, returned for answer, that Sir Sydney was well, and would be treated with humanity.

"We are happy to add, that only four British seamen were killed, and one officer and six seamen slightly wounded.

"The seamen were immediately thrown into prison on their landing; and Sir Sydney underwent a long examination before the French Commandant, after which he was ordered to be conveyed under a strong escort to Paris."

BRIDGETOWN, *(Barbados)* May 21.

An advice boat arrived yesterday evening from St. Lucia and brings accounts down to the 18 inst. but which do not afford any prospect of a speedy cession, although ultimely the most decisive success is likely to ensue from the steady perseverance and bravery of our arms.

On the 16th at ten o'clock in the morning, all the British batteries (about thirteen in number) were opened on the different posts of the enemy, and a continued fire of 300 shots and shells an hour, kept up until Tuesday night when a detachment of 800 men, under Lt. Colonel Mc Donald attempted the Vigie by storm, but were repulsed with some loss, owing principally to the separation of the party from their guides being killed at the onset, and an indiscreet fire from an advanced detachment, which apprised the enemy of the design. On the same night the town of the Carenage was set fire to and was still burning when the above vessel left it, at which time about two thirds was consumed.

Although no visible impression has yet appeared from our fire on the Morne, yet it being an open fortification without casements rendered strong more from its eminence than fortified state, there can be no doubt of considerable slaughter being made among the enemy who are completely hemmed up within its narrow limits, and cut off from all communication with the interior of the country, so that not the least supply can reach them.

The Vigie had been twice, previous to the above night, silenced but afterwards renewed its annoyance to our works which made it necessary to destroy it altogether, for which purpose the attack was then made, but not succeeding was to be renewed with an additional force and co-operation by sea the following night.

CHARLESTON, May 31.

The outward cargo of the Columbus consisted entirely of prize Cocoa, purchased at the sale of the cargo, of the ship Sacra Familia, which cost the American shippers about 60,000 dollars; this reshipped, sold at St. Andero, the port of the destination of the Columbus, at a clear profit of 100 per cent. Captain Lathrop then sailed for Cadiz, in order to purchase a cargo of Brandy; but instead of being supplied by the merchant, to whom the outward cargo had been consigned with the means, he was informed, that the money in his hands had been attached by the government, the cargo being Spanish property, was no prize to the French nation, and therefore could not lawfully be transferred by their sale.

We are informed that the captain of the Spanish ship Sacra Familia, went as passenger in the Columbus to St. Andero, and upon a claim being made upon the insurers of the ship and cargo, by the owners, they appealed to the government, which immediately attached the property.

June 1.

The Julia made a remarkable quick passage from Surinam, only 21 days, and would probably have a shorter, but for detention by British armed vessels.

Mr. Wright, of the house of Crocher, Hichborn and Wright, came passenger in the Julia.

Mr. Wright confirms the account of the arrival of a Dutch squadron (of not at Surinam, as commanded by rear admiral Berre) at Cayennes commanded by admiral Bracket, it consisted of 5 sail of the line and 3 frigates with troops; part of the force was destined for St. Eustatia and Curracoa the remainder were expected hourly at Surinam.

This information may be relied on as Mr. Wright had it from the Governor of Surinam the day he sailed, and the governor had received it officially.

An attack on Surinam was expected from the British, but not feared as they were prepared to debit assailants with it.

Rice sold at 7 dollars per cwt. at Surinam, but from its scarcity, it will certainly rise.

There was no want of provisions, or did what was there command a very high price.

QUEBEC, April 23.

A bill to enable his Excellency the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council to make temporary regulations of commerce, for the purpose of carrying the Treaty of Amity between Great-Britain and the United States into immediate effect, has passed the Legislative Council and Assembly, and waits the Royal assent.

Wednesday, 27th April, Messages were received from the Legislative Council, intimating their concurrence to the Consolidation and Alien Bill, and that they had also agreed to the bill for making temporary provision for the regulation of commerce between this province and the United States of America.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.

CAUTION

To Merchants and other Citizens of the United States.

The advices received by Captain O'Brien, from Colonel Humphreys at Lisbon, shew that the temporary obstacles to a fulfilment of the stipulations on the part of the United States with the Dey and Regency of Algiers, are not yet removed. The treaty itself being put in jeopardy by these unexpected delays, the safety of American vessels entering the Mediterranean has become extremely precarious. It should also be remembered, that no treaty has ever yet been made between the United States and the government of Tripoli and Tunis, Merchants and other citizens of the United States will hence see the hazard to which they will expose their property and the liberty of their fellow-citizens, by engaging in the present state of things in commerce within the Straits of Gibraltar.

Department of State. *Timothy Pickering,*
June 8, 1796. *Secretary of State.*

June 13.

The new copper bottomed ship Mount Vernon, belong-

ing to this port, outward bound for London, with a valuable cargo, was taken about one hour after the pilot left her by the French privateer schooner Flying Fish, which sailed from hence a few days since. The privateer's men took every person, captain and crew out of the Mount Vernon, put them on board a pilot boat and sent them off.

June 14.

SHIP MOUNT VERNON.

A letter from Capt. Dominick, late master of the Mount Vernon, of Philadelphia, to Messrs Willings and Francis, of this city, dated 10th inst. off Wilmington, contains the following information, "That they had not dismissed their pilot more than two hours—Cape Henlopen bearing west distant about 6 leagues, Thursday morning 8 o'clock, when they observed the schooner Flying Fish about 1 league a head, who immediately bore down upon them, fired a shot and ordered their boat on board, which was complied with. The boat with the 2d officer and 4 men went on board to know their commands; the officers and men were detained by the privateer—which sent the boat back with 14 armed men, and orders to Capt. Dominick to send the ship's papers, saying in the mean time that the ship was laden with naval stores. The captain accordingly carried his papers, which the privateer's men took possession of, but did not examine, and declared the Mount Vernon to be a good prize. The Captain expostulated on the impropriety of their conduct towards American ships and property of our citizens. They replied that they had good information from one of the first American houses in Philadelphia, that the ship had naval stores on board, Capt. Dominick then prevailed on them to examine the manifest and register—and they appeared at length to be convinced that she was loaded only with articles which were on board, viz. coffee, sugar, rum, staves, fustic and log wood. Their only idea then was that since the treaty with Great Britain, they had orders, and were determined to take every American vessel bound to and from British ports, even on suspicion of going to them. After forcing Capt. D. and all his ship's company out of the ship they sent them on board of the Flying Fish.

This privateer mounts six 9 pounders, and 71 men. The Captain and owner of the privateer is named Paris, and lives at No. 399, north Front street. He told Capt. D. that he had a list of ships that he intended to take, viz. the Atlantic, William Penn, and Dominick, Terry. The people belonging to the Mount Vernon were put on board a pilot boat and are since come up to town."

By a gentlemen that arrived at Philadelphia, from below, information is received, that the Flying Fish lay at anchor off Cape Henlopen, last Friday morning, the 10th inst. The pilot boat sailed round her—she is full of men, and they observed several Americans amongst the crew. The William Penn had put to sea on Thursday.

NEW-YORK, June 16.

It appears that, in consequence of the capture of the Mount Vernon, several of the outward bound vessels from Philadelphia, had returned into the river, for further orders. Several of the ships, however, named by the Captain of the Flying Fish, as objects of capture, had got out of the Capes.

The humiliating situation our navigation is placed in, needs but little comment. It is to be hoped that Americans will not sacrifice tamely, at the shrine of foreign politics, their most valuable privileges. It matters not from what quarter the aggression comes. If it is the interest of either, or both, of the two principal powers at war, to distress our trade, in order to weaken the resources of their opponent; or to influence our political opinions to the prejudice of that maintained by either of them, it becomes the more necessary for us to be united. This language may not suit those who attend only to partial views; but, we run no risk in pronouncing it to be the best calculated to preserve our national dignity and independence.

A little French cruizer in the India seas, called Le Kartier, with 17 men and a few small cannon, has taken the Triton, an English Indiaman, with 26 cannon, 20 of them 12 pounders, and 136 men, commanded by Capt Burnyheat. The English Captain was killed, and 7 men.—The Kartier lost but 1 man. The name of the brave French commander is Surcouf.

June 17.

Capt. M'Neal, of the brig Eunice, arrived at this port in 22 days from Aux Cayes, informs, that the British ship of war Salisbury, of 50 guns, on the 9th ult. ran ashore on the Isle of Vache, and was entirely lost.—The crew, amounting to 450 men, officers and soldiers, were made prisoners by the French. The sails, rigging, and the better part of her guns, were saved.

NEW-LONDON, June 16.

Arrived ship Black River, Van Deurlen, 22 days from Martinique, and 14 from St. Thomas's. June 12, back of Long Island, spoke schooner John, A. Smith 16 days from Demarara, who informed, that 4 ships of the line and 7 frigates (Dutch) had arrived at Surinam, and were every moment expected at Demarara. The day before the Black river left St. Thomas', news came down that Victor Hughes had landed and taken the Saints, with 200 prisoners. Capt. Van Deursen also informs, that on the night of the 17th of May, the British troops attempted to storm the Vigie, a strong fort at Lucia, and failed, with great loss of men, and a number of officers; the two guides were killed. The town of Castrea was set on fire by shells, on the night of the 17th; and reports say, that at Martinique all the inhabitants were put to the sword.

BOSTON, June 16.

On Tuesday last, a cause in the Circuit Court of the United States, which has arrested much public attention, was decided. It was that wherein the Captain of the British schooner Speedwell, which was some time since destroyed in this harbour, was plaintiff, and Mr. Joseph Sprague defendant. The charge was for aiding and assisting in the destruction. After a long investigation of the Jury on the second trial found a verdict against the defendant, for 6147 dollars.

June 18.

FROM PHILAD. JUNE 13.

Notwithstanding the reports, which have at times assumed the appearance of being official, that the President will decline being considered a Candidate for the Chair the ensuing election, I cannot find, that he has given any intimations, which warrant the reports. The general opinion here, is, that he will be elected unanimously; in which case, it is presumed he will serve another Presidency.

By an arrival last night from Halifax, accounts from Europe, are received to April 23. We have seen letters, which mention, that the price of corn, &c. in England, had fallen 100 per cent!—That no less a quantity than 30,000 tons of rice had arrived from Bengal, and considerable quantities of wheat from the Cape of Good-Hope.

Several arrivals yesterday from Europe.—News no later than before, except,

That hostilities has recommenced, between the French and Austrians, near the Electorate of Hanover.

NEWPORT, June 21.

The Chevalier de YRUJO, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Madrid to the United States, arrived at Norfolk (Virginia) on the 31 Instant, in the Ship Martin, Capt. Colley, after a passage of 46 Days from London.

The President of the United States has appointed FREDERICK JACOB WICHELHAUSEN, Consul of the United States of America for the Port of Bremen.

The Hon. BENJAMIN GOODHUE and THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esquires, are elected Senators of the United States for Massachusetts, in Place of the Hon. George Cabot and Caleb Strong Esquires, resigned.

Last Week the Hon. THEODORE FOSTER, Esq; arrived at Providence from Philadelphia.

MARRIED]—At Bristol, by the Rev. Mr. Wight, on the 9th Instant, Mr. SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD, of this Town, to Mrs. LYDIA LEE, of that Place. A Lady whose Accomplishments and amiable Disposition will undoubtedly tend to render the marriage State truly happy.

—At Providence, Capt. SAMUEL WHEATON, to the agreeable Miss PHEBE KELTON.

DIED]—At Boston, the Hon. AZOR ORNE, Esq; of the Council of Massachusetts, in the 56th Year of his Age.

—At Charlestown (Mass.) NATHANIEL GORHAM, Esq; aged 59 Years.

—At Philadelphia, suddenly, on the 13th Instant, Major General WALTER STEWART, a distinguished Officer of the late American Army; and a Gentleman of the first Respectability since in private Life.

—At New-Shoreham, suddenly, Mr. EDWARD BALL, in the 70th Year of his Age.

—In this Town, Mrs. SARAH APPLEBY, Consort of Capt. Joshua Appleby, and second Daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Vial, in the 22d Year of her Age.

☞ *A LIST of PRIZES, in the Newport Long-Wharf, Hotel, and Public School* LOTTERY, *will be published in a* SUPPLEMENT *to this Paper To-Morrow. The great Length of it, prevented our getting it ready to accompany this Day's Paper.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, June 20.

ENTERED,	*From*
Brig Randolph, Enos,	Cape Francois
—— New York Packet, Shaw,	Ditto
—— Lucy Ann, Webster,	Providence
—— Nancy, Allin,	New York
—— Aurora, Brown,	Ditto
—— Friendship, Peterson,	Ditto
—— Lucy, Coggeshall,	Ditto
—— Hope, Smith,	Charleston
Schooner Halcyon, Wheeler,	Penobscot
—— George, Gilbert,	Boston
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Lilly, Woodman,	Norfolk
Schooner Nancy, Coggeshall,	Ditto
—— George, Gilbert,	New London
Sloop Good Intent, Luther,	Plank bridge
—— Friendship Peterson,	New-York
—— Lucy Ann, Webster,	Ditto
—— Industry, Southwick,	Ditto
—— Polly, Rogers,	Ditto
Brig Rambler, Calder,	Washington
Ship Juno, Collins,	Savannah

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Shop, opposite Mr. Philip Robinson's,

ALL Sorts of Wine,
Brandy, Best London Porter,
Rum,
Hyson Tea,
Chocolate, warranted,
A great Variety of Crockery Ware,
A few Barrels of Baltimore fine Flour.

TAKEN up at Sea, about 30 Leagues Southward of Mount Desert, by Capt. Thomas Ruggles, in the Schooner Amity, of Columbia (in the District of Maine) a large MOSES BOAT. The Owner may have it again by applying to Benjamin Ruggles, Esq; of Columbia, and paying Cost. THOMAS RUGGLES.

A FREIGHT is wanted for said Schooner Amity, for Boston, if applied for within four Days, at Mr. GYLES's Wharf, Newport.

June 20, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent Pair of English WORSTED COMBS—Inquire of the Printer.

FOR SALE,

100 Barrels of prime PORK, and a Quantity of the best Isle-of-May SALT.—Apply to

SIMEON MARTIN.

Newport, April 4, 1796.

Consulat general pres les Etats Unis,

CIRCULAIRE.

Philadelphia, 19 Prairial, an 4 de la Republique Française, une et indivisible.

Le Consul General au Consul de Newport.

CITOYEN COLLEGUE,

LE Ministre Plenipotentiaire ne voulant laisser aucun pretexte aux Citoyens Francois pour rester dans les Etats-unis, vient d'autoriser de nouveau l'affretement ici d'un batiment parlementaire pour France; il sera prêt à partir du 5 au 8 Messidor prochain; en consequence, je vous invite, Moncher Collegue, a le faire annoncer dans vos gazettes, aussitot la reception de la presente; et a envoyer ici, ceux des Citoyens François de votre département, qui voudront en profiter. Je doit vous prevenir que ce parlementaire parti, il n'y en aura plus d'autre expedit, et les pensions cessent irrevocablement.

Nous sommes également autorisés a renvoyer a St. Domingue, les vieillards infirmes, les femmes & les enfants. Un parlementaire va etre expédié, a cet effet, et partira vers le 15 Messidor. Je vous prie également, moncher Collegue, d'en avertir par la voie de vos gazettes, *Salut et Fraternité.*

(Signé) LE TOMBE.

Pour Copie conforme,

ARCAMBAL.

We the Subscribers being by the Town-Council of New Shoreham, in the County of Newport, and State of Rhode Island, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOHN LITTLEFIELD, Esq; late of New-Shoreham, deceased, represented insolvent, and Three Months longer being allowed for that Purpose; We hereby give Notice, that we shall attend at our respective Houses for that Purpose; and all Claims, not supported by proper Vouchers, will not be allowed.

RAY SANDS, } *Commissioners.*
EDWARD SANDS, }

New-Shoreham, May 27, 1796.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby called upon to make immediate Payment, to

W. LITTLEFIELD, } *Administrators.*
JOHN SANDS, }

Fresh GOODS.

ROBERT LAWTON

Begs Leave to inform his Friends, and the Public at large, that he has just received

A prime and elegant Assortment of SPRING GOODS,

Which he will dispose of, at his usual low Rate, by Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop in Thames-Street, directly opposite the Shop of Thomas Green & Son, the Sign of the Buck.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

At his Store on Mr NEWMAN's *Wharf, and at his Shop at the Point near the Ferry Wharf,*

Jamaica Spirits, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
West-India and New England RUM by the Hogshead or Barrel,
GIN, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Case,
MOLASSES, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, just imported from India, in the Ship John Jay, by the Chest, Half Ditto, Quarter Ditto, or Dozen Pounds,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
FLOUR, SHIP and CABIN BREAD, by the Barrel, or larger Quantity.

HE has also to sell, on COMMISSION,
PITCH and TAR, by the Barrel,
A BRIG, now on the Stocks, of about 100 Tons Burthen, and may be launched at the shortest Notice.
An excellent Lot of Land on the Main Street, known by the Name of Emery's Corner, with a good Well of Water thereon, will be sold Cheap for the Cash.
Also a SLOOP, now on a Voyage to New York, about 40 Tons Burthen. She is new and completely fitted for a Packet. Also sundry DWELLING HOUSES, situated in different Parts of the Town.
N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, May 30, 1796.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,
MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping-Pans—Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise, Sheet Iron by the Pound.

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A little French cruiser in the India seas, called Le Kattier, with 17 men and a few small cannon, has taken the Triton, an English Indiaman, with 26 cannon, 20 of them 12 pounders, and 136 men, commanded by Capt Barnyheat. The English Captain was killed, and 7 men.—The Kartier lost but 1 man. The name of the brave French commander is Surcouf.

June 17.

Capt. M'Neal, of the brig Eunice, arrived at this port in 22 days from Aux Cayes, informs, that the British ship of war Salisbury, of 50 guns, on the 9th ult. ran ashore on the Isle of Vache, and was entirely lost.—The crew, amounting to 450 men, officers and soldiers, were made prisoners by the French. The sails, rigging, and the better part of her guns, were saved.

NEW-LONDON, June 16.

Arrived ship Black River, Van Deurlen, 22 days from Martinique, and 14 from St. Thomas's. June 12, back of Long Island, spoke schooner John, A. Smith 16 days from Demarara, who informed, that 4 ships of the line and 7 frigates (Dutch) had arrived at Surinam, and were every moment expected at Demarara. The day before the Black river left St. Thomas's, news came down that Victor Hughes had landed and taken the Saints, with 200 prisoners. Capt. Van Deurlen also informs, that on the night of the 17th of May, the British troops attempted to storm the Vigie, a strong fort at Lucia, and failed, with great loss of men, and a number of officers; the two guides were killed. The town of Castris was set on fire by shells, on the night of the 17th; and reports say, that at Martinique all the inhabitants were put to the sword.

BOSTON, June 16.

On Tuesday last, a cause in the Circuit Court of the United States, which has attracted much public attention, was decided. It was that wherein the Captain of the British schooner Speedwell, which was some time since destroyed in this harbour, was plaintiff, and Mr. Joseph Sprague defendant. The charge was for aiding and assisting in the destruction. After a long investigation of the Jury on the second trial found a verdict against the defendant, for 6147 dollars.

June 18.

FROM PHILAD. JUNE 13.

Notwithstanding the reports, which have at times assumed the appearance of being official, that the President will decline being considered a Candidate for the Chair the ensuing election, I cannot find, that he has given any intimations, which warrant the reports. The general opinion here, is, that he will be elected unanimously; in which case, it is presumed he will serve another Presidency.

By an arrival last night from Halifax, accounts from Europe, are received to April 23. We have seen letters, which mention, that the price of corn, &c. in England, had fallen 100 per cent.—That no less a quantity than 30,000 tons of rice had arrived from Bengal, and considerable quantities of wheat from the Cape of Good-Hope.

Several arrivals yesterday from Europe.—News no later than before, except,

That hostilities has recommenced, between the French and Austrians, near the Electorate of Hanover.

NEWPORT, June 21.

The Chevalier de YRUJO, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Madrid to the United States, arrived at Norfolk (Virginia) on the 31 Instant, in the Ship Maria, Capt. Colley, after a passage of 46 Days from London.

The President of the United States has appointed FREDERICK JACOB WICHELHAUSEN, Consul of the United States of America for the Port of Bremen.

The Hon. BENJAMIN GOODHUE and THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esquires, are elected Senators of the United States for Massachusetts, in Place of the Hon. George Cabot and Caleb Strong Esquires, resigned.

Last Week the Hon. THEODORE FOSTER, Esq; arrived at Providence from Philadelphia.

MARRIED]—At Bristol, by the Rev. Mr. Wight, on the 9th Instant, Mr. SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD, of this Town, to Mrs. LYDIA LEE, of that Place. A Lady whose Accomplishments and amiable Disposition will undoubtedly tend to render the marriage State truly happy.

—At Providence, Capt. SAMUEL WHEATON, to the agreeable Miss PHEBE KELTON.

DIED]—At Boston, the Hon. ABOR ORNE, Esq; of the Council of Massachusetts, in the 56th Year of his Age.

—At Charlestown (Mass.) NATHANIEL GORHAM, Esq; aged 59 Years.

—At Philadelphia, suddenly, on the 13th Instant, Major General WALTER STEWART, a distinguished Officer of the late American Army; and a Gentleman of the first Respectability since in private Life.

—At New-Shoreham, suddenly, Mr. EDWARD BALL, in the 70th Year of his Age.

—In this Town, Mrs. SARAH APPLEBY, Consort of Capt. Joshua Appleby, and second Daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Vial, in the 32d Year of her Age.

☞ A LIST of PRIZES, *in the Newport Lodge, Wharf, Hotel, and Public School* LOTTERY, *will be published in a* SUPPLEMENT *to this Paper To-Morrow. The great Length of it, prevented our getting it ready to accompany this Day's Paper.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, June 20.

ENTERED,	*From*
Brig Randolph, Enos,	Cape Francois
—— New York Packet, Shaw,	Ditto
—— Lucy Ann, Webster,	Providence
—— Nancy, Allin,	New York
—— Aurora, Brown,	Ditto
—— Friendship, Peterson,	Ditto
—— Lucy, Coggeshall,	Ditto
—— Hope, Smith,	Charleston
Schooner Halcyon, Wheeler,	Penobscot
—— George, Gilbert,	Boston
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Lilly, Woodman,	Norfolk
Schooner Nancy, Coggeshall,	Ditto
—— George, Gilbert,	New London
Sloop Good Intent, Luther,	Plank bridge
—— Friendship Peterson,	New-York
—— Lucy Ann, Webster,	Ditto
—— Industry, Southwick,	Ditto
—— Polly, Rogers,	Ditto
Brig Rambler, Calder,	Washington
Ship Juno, Collins,	Savannah

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Shop, opposite Mr. Philip Robinson's,

ALL Sorts of Wine,
Brandy, Best London Porter,
Rum,
Hyson Tea,
Chocolate, warranted,
A great Variety of Crockery Ware,
A few Barrels of Baltimore fine Flour.

TAKEN up at Sea, about 30 Leagues Southward of Mount Desert, by Capt. Thomas Ruggles, in the Schooner Amity, of Columbia (in the District of Maine) a large MOSES BOAT. The Owner may have it again by applying to Benjamin Ruggles, Esq; of Columbia, and paying Charges. THOMAS RUGGLES.

A FREIGHT is wanted for said Schooner Amity, for Boston, if applied for within four Days, at Mr. GYLES's Wharf, Newport.

June 20, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent Pair of English WORSTED COMBS—Inquire of the Printer.

FOR SALE,

100 Barrels of prime PORK,

and a Quantity of the best Isle of May SALT.—Apply to

SIMEON MARTIN.

Newport, April 4, 1796.

Consulat general pres les Etats Unis,

CIRCULAIRE.

Philadelphie, 19 Prairial, an 4 de la Republique Française, une et indivisible.

Le Consul General au Consul de Newport.

CITOYEN COLLEGUE,

LE Ministre Plenipotentiaire ne voulant laisser aucun pretexte aux Citoyens Francois pour rester dans les Etats unis, vient d'autoriser de nouveau l'affretement ici d'un batiment parlementaire pour France; il sera pret a partir du 5 au 8 Messidor prochain; en consequence, je vous invite, Moncher Collegue, a le faire annoncer dans vos gazettes, aussitot la reception de la presente; et a envoyer ici, ceux des Citoyens Francois de votre departement, qui voudront en profiter. Je dois vous prevenir que ce parlementaire parti, il n'y en aura plus d'autre expedit, et les pensions cesseront irrevocablement.

Nous sommes egalement autorisés a renvoyer a St. Domingue, les vieillards infirmes, les femmes & les enfants. Un parlementaire va etre expedié a cet effet, et partira vers le 25 Messidor. Je vous prie également, moncher Collegue, d'en avertir par la voie de vos gazettes, *Salut et Fraternité.*

(Signé) LE TOMBE.

Pour Copie conforme,

ARCAMBAL.

We the Subscribers being by the

Town Council of New Shoreham, in the County of Newport, and State of Rhode Island, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOHN LITTLEFIELD Esq; late of New-Shoreham, deceased, represented insolvent, and Three Months longer being allowed for that Purpose; We hereby give Notice, that we shall attend at our respective Houses for that Purpose; and all Claims, not supported by proper Vouchers, will not be allowed.

RAY SANDS, } *Commissioners.*
EDWARD SANDS, }

New-Shoreham, May 27, 1796.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby called upon to make immediate Payment, to

W LITTLEFIELD, } *Administrators.*
JOHN SANDS, }

Fresh GOODS.

ROBERT LAWTON

Begs Leave to inform his Friends, and the Public at large, that he has just received

A prime and elegant Assortment of SPRING GOODS,

Which he will dispose of, at his usual low Rate, by Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop in Thames-Street, directly opposite the Shop of Thomas Green & Son, the Sign of the Buck.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

At his Store on Mr NEWMAN's *Wharf, and at his Shop at the Point near the Ferry Wharf.*

Jamaica Spirits, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
West-India and New England RUM by the Hogshead or Barrel,
GIN, by the Pipe, Barrel, or Case,
MOLASSES, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
BOHEA TEA, of an excellent Quality, just imported from India, in the Ship John Jay, by the Chest, Half Ditto, Quarter Ditto, or Dozen Pounds,
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
FLOUR, SHIP and CABIN BREAD, by the Barrel, or larger Quantity.

HE has also to sell, on COMMISSION,
PITCH and TAR by the Barrel,
A BRIG, now on the Stocks, of about 200 Tons Burthen, and may be launched at the shortest Notice.

An excellent Lot of Land on the Main Street, known by the Name of Emery's Corner, with a good Well of Water thereon, will be sold Cheap for the Cash.

Also a SLOOP, now on a Voyage to New York, about 40 Tons Burthen. She is new and completely fitted for a Packet. Also sundry DWELLING HOUSES, situated in different Parts of the Town.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, May 30, 1796.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,
MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union.—From the Convenience in Roasting MEAT—or COOKERY of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise, Sheet Iron by the Pound.

EPIGRAM,
ON A PRETENDED FRIEND, BUT REAL ENEMY.

THY hesitating tongue, and doubtful face,
Shew all thy kindness to be mere grimace;
Throw off the mask; at once be foe or friend;
'Tis base to soothe, when malice is the end;
The rock that's *seen* gives the poor sailor dread,
But double terror, *that which hides its head.*

An easy and expeditious Method of fetching Butter.

PUT your cream into some earthen vessel or pot:—Then place this vessel into a large pot or kettle of water nearly boiling: Let it remain in this situation, 'till the cream becomes somewhat warm—repeatedly stirring it with a ladle.

After this, put the cream into your churn, and by applying the churn dash to it for ten or fifteen minutes, you will have good butter.

This has been repeatedly proved by experiment.

A Farmer's Wife.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE

☞ Likewise—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS.

A Large ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Just Opened, and now selling, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

Green & Tillinghast,

Who take this Opportunity to thank their former Customers for past Favours, and to inform them, that they have taken particular Care to purchase their GOODS, on such Terms, as to afford them as low as ever——Which their Friends may be convinced of, by calling at their Store.

Newport, May 23, 1796

THE Partnership of CLARKE and HAMMOND dissolved the First Instant.——All Persons having Demands against, or that are indebted to, said Partnership, are desired to call and settle the same as soon as possible with the Subscriber, who continues Business in the same Store, as when in Company with Mr. Hammond, and will be happy, at any Time, to serve his former Customers.

ETHAN CLARKE.

HE NOW HAS FOR SALE,

Jamaica Spirits, Rum, and Sugar, per Hogshead or Barrel; Bohea Tea, per Chest; Nutmegs and Pepper, per lb. Brandy, per Pipe; Malaga Wine; Porter, per Cask; Fine and Superfine Flour; Writing and Wrapping Paper; Loaf Sugar; Pork and Beef; Brass Kettles; Window Glass; Bar Lead; Anchors, of all Sizes; Cabouses; Open, Close, and Kitchen Stoves; Grindstones; Pitch and Tar.

Newport, May 23, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

The House and Lot of Land,

which belonged to the late TIMOTHY WATERHOUSE.——It is pleasantly situated near the Centre of the Town; and is bounded Two Sides on a Street, and fronts a pleasant Square.—For Particulars, apply to the Printer.

To be SOLD,

THAT Part of the Estate late belonging to Peleg Barker, Esq; deceased, and late in the Occupancy of Peleg Barker; admeasuring in Front, on Ann Street, Forty five Feet, and extending from North to South Ninety Feet and an Half (or as may be seen and admeasured) Possession of the Premises immediately given.—— Warranty Deeds thereof will be given by the Subscribers, agreeably to the Will of said Deceased.

PELEG BARKER, } *Executors.*
CHARLES BARKER, }

Newport, April 2, 1796.

THE Hon. Town Council of South-Kingstown, having appointed us the Subscribers, Commissioners to receive, examine, and adjust, the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of PELEG PECKHAM, late of said Town, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent; and Six Months from the 11th Day of April, 1796, being allowed by the Creditors to exhibit their Claims, otherwise they will be foreclosed.—Notice is hereby given, that we will receive said Claims, at our respective Dwellings, at any Time within the aboveſaid Term.

FREEMAN PERRY,
JOHN CONGDON.

All Persons, indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

WILLIAM PECKHAM, *Executor.*

THE Town-Council of the Town of Newport, having appointed the Subscribers Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOHN MALBONE, Esquire, late of said Newport, deceased, represented Insolvent; and three Months longer, from this Date, being allowed for that Purpose, we hereby give Notice to all Persons having Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them to either of us, within the aboveſaid Time.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

Newport, May 2, 1796.

BANK *of* RHODE-ISLAND.

THE Stockholders are notified, That, in Pursuance of the Charter of Incorporation, the Fourth Instalment, being Twenty-five Dollars per Share, is payable on Monday the 27th Instant, in Gold or Silver.

And that, on Tuesday the 5th of July next, a Dividend will be declared, and paid, on each and every Share.

By Order of the President and Directors,
M. SEIXAS, *Cashier.*

☞ Transferring of Shares will cease from the 17th Instant until the 6th of next Month.

Newport, June 7, 1796.

James Taylor & Co.

At the old established MEDICINE STORE, opposite Mr. WILLIAM LANGLEY'S, in Thames-street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A large and general Assortment of

Fresh Drugs and Medicines.

Recipes and Orders executed—Family and Sea Medicine Chests put up with the utmost Caution, Fidelity and Despatch.

They have now on Hand, a large Supply of the following Articles, which they will sell at Wholesale, on Terms advantageous to the Purchaser,

VIZ.——

Gum. Myrrh,	Salt Petre,
—— Camphor,	Blue Vitriol,
Magnesia,	Castor Oil,
Best Flakey Manna,	Spanish Saffron,
Common Manna,	Best Peruvian Bark,
Gentian,	Ditto, Ditto, in Powder,
Flowers of Sulphur,	Ditto, Ditto, Red Ditto,
Cream of Tartar,	Juniper Berries.

They have just received, via Boston, the following Spices, of the best Quality, viz.

Cassia,	Nutmegs,
True Cinnamon,	Mace, &c.
Cloves,	Also, best Sweet Oil in Flasks.

☞ Country Practitioners and Dealers are informed, that the said Company daily expect a large Quantity of Drugs, Medicines, Painter's Colours, and Dye Stuffs, from London—when they will sell at Wholesale, on liberal Terms and Credit.

Newport, June 6, 1796.

Rhode Island District, ss. May, 1796

ALL Persons who have served as Jurors in the Federal Courts, for Rhode Island District, and have not received the Compensation allowed them by Law, for their Services, are requested to call on the Marshal, and they shall be paid the Sums due them.—Those who do not apply in Person, must recollect to endorse those Certificates, before they send them in for Payment.

W. PECK, *Marshal*
(Rhode Island District.

The *YOUNG NIMROD,*

A dark bay, of Size, Blood, and Figure,

Will Cover at the Stable of NICHOLAS EASTON, of Middletown, at Five Dollars the Season, or Eight Dollars for an insured Colt,

Good Pasturing, for Mares, at 3 s. per Week.

Newport, April 4, 1796.

The high bred and noted HORSE,

PRESIDENT,

TO be let to Mares, the ensuing Season; and will stand at the Subscriber's Stable, from the First Day of May, till the Twentieth Day of September, following,—at the moderate Price of six Dollars the Season, and Four Dollars the single Leap, after which Three Dollars more to entitle them to the Season.

Good Pasturing for Mares, and good Attendance will be given by me. HENRY POTTER.

South Kingstown 30th April, 1796.

PEDIGREE.

PRESIDENT is a beautiful dark Bay, about 15 Hands high, Seven Years old: Was sired by the noted full-blooded Horse BASHAW, out of the famous full-blooded imported Mare BLINK, which was as fine a Mare as ever was imported into New-York. BASHAW was out of a CUB Mare, got by WILDAIR, which Horse was imported into America by OLIVER DELANCY, Esq; of the State of New York, and re-exported to England to cover; where he afterwards covered Mares for Fifty Guineas the Season.——WILDAIR's Pedigree is very lengthy, and may be seen in the English Calendar.——PRESIDENT is a fleet Horse, and has run several Times with great Success at New-York, Jamaica (Long-Island) and at Poughkeepsie. He will bear Examination, is a good Foal Getter, and his Colts are large, handsome, and elegant Movers.

JOHN MEULH.

To be Sold, by ROBERT STEVENS, if applied for in a few Days, a BRIG of 200 Tons Burthen, which has had a complete Repair, and is now fit for Sea.

Newport, June 7, 1796.

JAMES M. HOSIER

HAVING been frequently advised, by divers Persons, to carry on the BREWING Business, for the Supply of Family Beer,——Takes this Method to inform the Public in general, that having provided himself with the necessary Stock, is now ready to furnish such as may want

Good Table Beer,

At Twelve Shillings per Barrel, and common Ship Beer at Nine Shillings per Barrel, or by the Half Barrel at the same Rate.

He will find the Cask, and deliver the Beer at the respective Houses, or Vessels. Those that wish to be supplied, are desired to send or leave Orders at his Father's, GILES HOSIER.

Newport, May 23, 1796.

Just Received, and for Sale, by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN,

At his Store, in Thames-street, just below the RED MARKET,

A FRESH and general Assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS.

Clover GRASS SEED, and HERD's Ditto, from 1 lb. to 100 Weight.

SPERMACETI CANDLES, of the first Quality, by the Box, or smaller Quantity.

He has also for Sale,

Good Turk's Island SALT, by the Bushel.

Newport, May 23, 1796.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.

COGGESHALL & BURDICK,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the aboveſaid Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, April 11, 1796.

To be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. CALEB GARDNER'S *Wharf,*

ABOUT 3000 Wt. of excellent SHIP-BREAD, cheap for Cash.

WE the Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Capt. THOMAS POTTER, late of said Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented Insolvent, do hereby call upon all Persons having any Demands against said Estate to bring in their Claims to either of us at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, being the Time allowed for that Purpose.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, } *Commis-*
JOHN FAXON, } *sioners.*

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

ANN POTTER, *Administratrix.*

Newport, June 6, 1796

WE the Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of WILLIAM JAMES MOWATT, late of said Newport, deceased, represented Insolvent, do hereby call upon all Persons having any Demands against said Estate to bring in their Claims to either of us at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, being the Time allowed for that Purpose.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, } *Commis-*
JOHN FAXON, } *sioners.*

Newport, June 6, 1796.

THE Hon. Town Council, of Portsmouth, having appointed us the Subscribers, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JACK WORDEN (an Indian) late of said Town, deceased, represented insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose, from the 11th Day of April, 1796—Notice is hereby given, that we will receive said Claims, at our respective Dwellings, in Portsmouth, any Time within the aboveſaid Term.

JOHN SHEARMAN,
RICHARD SHEARMAN.

Those Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment, to LEMUEL BAILEY, of Tiverton, Administrator.

Newport, April 25 1796.

EPIGRAM,
ON A PRETENDED FRIEND, BUT REAL ENEMY.

THY hollowing tongue, and doubtful face,
Shew all thy kindness to be mere grimace;
Throw off the mask; at once be foe or friend;
'Tis base to soothe, when malice is the end;
The rock that's *seen* gives the poor sailor dread,
But *hid* ah terror, *that which hides its head.*

An eafy and expeditious Method of fetching Butter.

PUT your cream into some earthen vessel—Then place this vessel into a large pot or kettle of water nearly boiling: Let it remain in this situation, 'till the cream becomes somewhat warm—repeatedly stirring it with a ladle.

After this, put the cream into your churn, and by applying the churn dash to it for ten or fifteen minutes, you will have good butter.

This has been repeatedly proved by experiment.

A Farmer's Wife.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewise—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS.

A Large ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Just Opened and now selling, at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

Green & Tillinghast,

Who take this Opportunity to thank their former Customers for past Favours, and to inform them that they have taken particular Care to purchase their GOODS, on such Terms, as to afford them as low as ever.—Which their Friends may be convinced of, by calling at their Store.

Newport, May 23 1795

THE Partnership of CLARKE and HAMMOND dissolved the First Instant.—All Persons having Demands against, or that are indebted to, said Partnership, are desired to call and settle the same as soon as possible with the Subscriber, who continues Business in the same Store, as when in Company with Mr. Hammond, and will be happy, at any Time, to serve his former Customers.

ETHAN CLARKE.

HE NOW HAS FOR SALE,

Jamaica Spirits, Rum, and Sugar, per Hogshead or Barrel; Bohea Tea, per Chest; Nutmegs and Pepper, per lb. Brandy, per Pipe; Malaga Wine; Porter, per Case; Fine and Superfine Flour; Writing and Wrapping Paper; Loaf Sugar; Pork and Beef; Brass Kettles; Window Glass; Bar Lead; Anchors, of all Sizes; Cabouses; Oznen, Close, and Kitchen Stoves; Grindstones; Pitch and Tar.

Newport, May 23 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

The House and Lot of Land,

which belonged to the late TIMOTHY WATERHOUSE.—It is pleasantly situated near the Centre of the Town; and is bounded Two Sides on a Street, and fronts a pleasant Square.—For Particulars, apply to the Printer.

To be SOLD,

THAT Part of the Estate late belonging to Peleg Barker, Esq; deceased, and late in the Occupancy of Peleg Barker; adjoaturing in Front, on Ann Street, Forty five Feet, and extending from North to South Ninety Feet and an Half (or as may be seen and adjusted) Possession of the Premises immediately given.—Warranty Deeds thereof will be given by the Subscribers, agreeably to the Will of said Deceased.

PELEG BARKER, } *Executors.*
CHARLES BARKER, }

Newport, April 2d 1796.

THE Hon. Town Council of South-Kingstown, having appointed us the Subscribers, Commissioners to receive, examine, and adjust the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of PELEG PECKHAM, late of said Town, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent; and Six Months from the 21th Day of April, 1796, being allowed by the Creditors to exhibit their Claims, otherwise they will be foreclosed.—Notice is hereby given, that we will receive said Claims, at our respective Dwellings, at any Time within the aboveſaid Term.

FREEMAN PERRY,
JOHN CONGDON

All Persons, indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to

WILLIAM PECKHAM, *Executor.*

THE Town-Council of the Town of Newport, having appointed the Subscribers Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOHN MALBONE, Esquire, late of said Newport, deceased, represented Insolvent; and three Months longer, from this Date, being allowed for that Purpose, we hereby give Notice to all Persons having Demands against said Estate, to exhibit them to either of us, within the aboveſaid Time.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

Newport, May 2, 1796.

BANK *of* RHODE-ISLAND.

THE Stockholders are notified, That, in Pursuance of the Charter of Incorporation, the Fourth Instalment, being Twenty-five Dollars per Share, is payable on Monday the 27th Instant, in Gold or Silver.

And that, on Tuesday the 5th of July next, a Dividend will be declared, and paid, on each and every Share.

By Order of the President and Directors.

M. SHIXAB, *Cashier.*

☞ Transferring of Shares will cease from the 27th Instant until the 6th of next Month.

Newport, June 7, 1796.

James Taylor & Co.

At the old established MEDICINE STORE, opposite Mr. WILLIAM LANGLEY'S, in Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A large and general Assortment of

Fresh Drugs and Medicines.

Receipts and Orders executed—Family and Sea Medicine Chests put up with the utmost Caution, Fidelity and Despatch.

They have now on Hand, a large Supply of the following Articles, which they will sell at Wholesale, on Terms advantageous to the Purchaser,

VIZ.—

Gum. Myrrh,	Salt Petre,
—— Camphor,	Blue Vitriol,
Magnesia,	Castor Oil,
Best Turkey Manna,	Spanish Saffron,
Common Manna,	Best Peruvian Bark,
Gentian,	Ditto, Ditto, in Powder,
Flowers of Sulphur,	Ditto, Ditto, Red Ditto,
Cream of Tartar,	Juniper Berries.

They have just received, via Boston, the following Spices, of the best Quality, viz.

Cassia,	Nutmegs,
True Cinnamon,	Mace, &c.
Cloves,	Also, best Sweet Oil in Flasks.

☞ Country Practitioners and Dealers are informed, that the said Company daily expect a large Quantity of Drugs, Medicines, Painter's Colours, and Dye Stuffs, from London—when they will sell at Wholesale, on liberal Terms and Credit.

Newport, June 6, 1796.

Rhode Island District, ss. May, 1796

ALL Persons who have served as Jurors in the Federal Courts, for Rhode Island District, and have not received the Compensation allowed them by Law, for their Services, are requested to call on the Marshal, and they shall be paid the Sums due them.—Those who do not apply in Person, must recollect to send their Certificates, before they send them in for Payment.

W. PECK, *Marshal*
(Rhode Island District.

The *YOUNG NIMROD,*

A dark bay, of Size, Blood, and Figure,

Will Cover at the Stable of NICHOLAS FASTON, of Middletown, at Five Dollars the Season, or Eight Dollars for an insured Colt.

Good Pasturing, for Mares, at 3 s. per Week.

Newport April 4 1796

The high bred and noted HORSE,

PRESIDENT,

TO be let to Mares, the ensuing Season; and will stand at the Subscriber's Stable, from the First Day of May, till the Twentieth Day of September, following,—at the moderate Price of Six Dollars the Season, and Four Dollars the single Leap; after which Three Dollars more to entitle them to the Season.

Good Pasturing for Mares, and good Attendance will be given by me. HENRY POTTER.

South Kingstown 30th April 1796.

PEDIGREE

PRESIDENT is a beautiful dark Bay, about 15 Hands high Seven Years old: Was sired by the noted full-blooded Horse BASHAW, out of the famous full-blooded imported Mare BLINK, which was as fine a Mare as ever was imported into New York. BASHAW was out of a CUB Mare, got by WILDAIR, which Horse was imported into America by OLIVER DELANCY, Esq; of the State of New York, and re-exported to England to cover; where he afterwards covered Mares for Fifty Guineas the Season.—WILDAIR's Pedigree is very lengthy, and may be seen in the English Calendar.—PRESIDENT is a fleet Horse, and has run several Times with great Success at New-York, Jamaica (Long Island) and at Poughkeepsie. He will bear Examination, is a good Foal Getter, and his Colts are large, handsome, and elegant Movers.

JOHN MEALH.

To be Sold, by ROBERT STEVENS, if applied for in a few Days, a BRIG of 200 Tons Burthen, which has had a complete Repair, and is now fit for Sea.

Newport, June 7, 1796.

JAMES M. HOSIER

HAVING been frequently advised, by divers Persons, to carry on the BREWING Business, for the Supply of Family Beer,—Takes this Method to inform the Public in general, that having provided himself with the necessary Stock, is now ready to furnish such as may want

Good Table Beer,

At Twelve Shillings per Barrel, and common Strip Beer at Nine Shillings per Barrel, or by the Half Barrel at the same Rate.

He will find the Cask, and deliver the Beer at the respective Houses, or Vessels. Those that wish to be supplied, are desired to send or leave Orders at his Father's, GILES HOSIER.

Newport, May 23, 1796.

Just Received, and for Sale, by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN,

At his Store, in Thames-street just below the RED MARKET,

A FRESH and general Assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS

Clover GRASS SEED, and HERD'S Ditto, from 1 lb. to 100 Weight.

SPERMACETI CANDLES, of the first Quality, by the Box, or smaller Quantity.

He has also for Sale,

Good Turk's Island SALT, by the Bushel.

Newport, May 23. 1796

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.

COGGESHALL & BURDICK,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames Street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the aboveſaid Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They gratefully return their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport April 11. 1796.

To be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. CALEB GARDNER'S *Wharf,*

ABOUT 3000 Wt. of excellent SHIP-BREAD, cheap for Cash.

WE the Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of Capt. THOMAS POTTER, late of said Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented Insolvent, do hereby call upon all Persons having any Demands against said Estate to bring in their Claims to either of us at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, being the Time allowed for that Purpose.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, } *Commissioners.*
JOHN FAXON, }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment to

ANN POTTER, *Administratrix.*

Newport, June 6 1796

WE the Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of WILLIAM JAMES MOWATT, late of said Newport, deceased, represented Insolvent, do hereby call upon all Persons having any Demands against said Estate to bring in their Claims to either of us at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, being the Time allowed for that Purpose.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, } *Commissioners.*
JOHN FAXON, }

Newport, June 6 1796.

THE Hon. Town Council, of Portsmouth, having appointed us the Subscribers, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JACK WORDEN (an Indian) late of said Town, deceased, represented insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose, from the 21st Day of April, 1796—Notice is hereby given, that we will receive said Claims, at our respective Dwellings, in Portsmouth, any Time within the aboveſaid Term.

JOHN SHEARMAN,
RICHARD SHEARMAN.

Those Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment, to LEMUEL BAILEY, Administrator.

Newport, April 25 1796.